The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,057.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... „ 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 36
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

Now Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second do ..... „ 2 8
Third do ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 5 As. per line.
Second do ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. B. Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 26th Sept. 1871, at noon.

Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave Tuticorin..... 4
„ Beitnagherry	27	„ Colombo 5
„ Vingurla	27	„ Galle 6
„ Carwar	28	„ Negapatam 9
„ Mangalore	29	„ Madras 11
„ Cannanore	30	„ Coconada 13
„ Tellicherry	30	„ Vizagapatam 14
Oct.		
„ Calicut	1	„ Bimlipatam 14
„ Beypore	1	„ Gopaulpore 15
„ Cochin	24	„ False Point 16
„ Allepey	3	Arrive CALCUTTA 17

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd October 1871, at noon.

Oct.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSSORAH 20
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Fao 20
„ Gundrie	7	„ Bushire 24
„ Muscat	9	„ Linga 24
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bunder Abbas 26
„ Linga	13	„ Muscat..... 27
„ Bushire	15	„ Guadur 29
		Nov.
„ Fao	17	„ Kurrachee 1
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY 4

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 516 Tons, 110 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KUTCH MANDVIE.

THE New Paddle Steamer GOGAH will be despatched from the Carnac Bunder by 10 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant to Kutch Mandvie, calling at Veravul and Porebunder.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD,
33, Meadow Street,

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Instant.)

The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez	£30,
To Havre	£45,
To London	£60,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to INDIA and back touching at Ports. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine in transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Aden.....	£16	£7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said.....	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste.....	£40	£19- 5

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, in connection with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 45 to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. As a table, the Austrian Lloyd's Steamers have an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt. for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and at 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish, and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agence of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. BAGHDAD are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 30th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,215 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

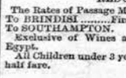
The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—
To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600, Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 625, „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



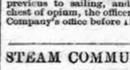
THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AVOCA, (1,481 tons, and 250 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden.....	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said.....	38	24	9
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	13
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa).....	52	36	14-10

Including Wines. Without Wine.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1871.
INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay. J. A. SHEPHERD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, twists, &c. &c.,

By order of Moljee Treecundass on account and at the risk of Messrs. A. C. Gumpert and Co.

Z on left side top and A. C. G. within triangle—170 4/18 70 pieces Cashmere, 61 inches, more or less eaten by moth.

Bombay, 20th September 1871. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Carriage, &c., at Mazagon,

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell at his residence, Belmont House, Belvedere Hill, Mazagon, the household furniture, carriage, &c., of Alexander Miller, Esq., comprising a set of electro-plated spoons and forks, cruet frames, salvers, handsome white and green br-akfast and dinner services, glassware, cutlery, and furniture of richly carved blackwood, such as reclining and conversation couches, drawing-room, pier, side, washing and dressing tables, easy pr dieu, drawing-room, folding and arm chairs, sideboard, a large four-post bedstead, camp c.-bs screens, chests of drawers, book and hatstands, toilet glasses, p ctures, table and hanging argand lamps, flower vases, dispense and bathroom furniture, copper cooking pots, plants, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A very light English-built double-seated Sociable, by Jones, Southampton, made to order.
1 Brougham.
1 Chesnut Horse.
1 Grey House.

There will be no catalogues, and the property is now on view,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1871.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate rates. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BY ROYAL COMMAND,
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The *Guide*, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Tabbulpore Katnee Railway.
East Indian Railway
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Trains from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
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Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
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Indus Steam Flotilla.
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India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Routes in Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Rates in the Central Provinces.
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Route to Simla.
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Bolsdoned Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Casson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PILGRIMS TO JEDDO.

THE s. s. EARL CANNING will be despatched to the Red Sea Ports, on TUESDAY, the 30th October, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddo and Suez.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. A. SHEPHERD, 33, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—The Barque DORA, from Mauritius, having arrived, and THIS DAY reported at Customs, CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to PAY their respective AMOUNT of FREIGHT to the Undersigned and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

Captain Brown will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COWASJEE & DINSHAW, Agents Ship Dora.

No. 24, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—AGRA BANK, Limited.—Mr. F. T. ATKINS has ASSUMED CHARGE of this BRANCH from TO-DAY.

By Order of the Directors, H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 19th Sept. 1871.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will take place at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, 4th October 1871, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st July 1871.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Thomas Blaney as Director.
4.—To elect two Directors in the place of Messrs. Maxwell and Malins, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
6.—To pass a Resolution expressing the thanks of the Shareholders to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. on the occasion of their resigning the Treasurership.

By order of the Directors, J. R. S. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from 20TH SEPTEMBER to 6TH OCTOBER 1871, both days inclusive.

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL.

AND YET ANOTHER.

G.'s LINIMENT.

Sir, Baroda, 18-9-71.

Will you give bearer another bottle of G.'s Liniment ? The first has done my Dog a great deal of service, and I hope to cure it of one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen.

(Writer, a Gentleman high in position, in the B. B. & C. I. Railway.)

Asserghur, Sept. 13th, 1871.

Messrs. KEMP & Co.

Gentlemen,

I have tried G.'s Liniment, and it has effected a wonderful cure on a Dog of mine. He was covered with spots, and constantly breaking out in small sores, from the effect, I believe, of his blood being poisoned from the bite of a panther. He is now quite well. I cannot too strongly recommend the Ointment.

You may make any use you like of this, but do not publish my name.

Writer, a Lieut.-Colonel in Staff Corps, and a well-known Shikarry.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SOLAR WALL LAMPS,

Affording brilliant light, suitable for the illumination of Halls, Assembly Rooms, Balconies, Passages, and other large spaces ; with powerful Reflectors.

Each, Cash Rs. 5 ; Credit Rs. 5-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WATER FILTERS.

Experience of all the Filters introduced for several years past has satisfactorily demonstrated the superiority for use in India of the

CHARCOAL BLOCK FILTER,

which presents the advantages of perfect purification of water —easiness of cleaning—power of renewal (on exhaustion of its depurative properties) of the filtering medium.

A variety of sizes extending from (the Pocket Filter at) Cash Rs. 4 to Credit Rs. 36.

ON SALE BY THE SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, ENGLISH NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENT.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs. a.
Webster's Illustrated Dictionary, cloth Rs. 19-12, full bound Russia	26 4
Ouida's Works—Chandos, Puck, Under Two Flags, Cecil Castlemaine's Cage, Held in Bondage, Idalia, Strathmore, Tricotrin, each	3 4
Alston's Seamanship, revised by Commdr. R. H. Harris ...	8 0
Library of the Besieged Resident in Paris	9 8
Tara's Science of Building	5 8
Dickens's Mystery of Edwin Drood	4 8
Ainsworth's Old St. Paul's, illustrated	3 12
Trollope's Phineas Finn, illustrated	3 12
Hozier's Seven Weeks' War	3 12
Reed's Principles of the Law of Evidence	17 4
Addison on the Law of Torts	22 8
Gale on Easements	15 12
Nicoll's Manual of Electricity	15 0
Dobson's Student's Practical Guide to Measuring and Valuing	6 12
Culley's Handbook of Practical Telegraphy, 1871	8 12
Sabine's Electrical Tables and Formulæ, 1871	8 0
Fergusson's Electricity	2 4
Alaister's The Wheel of the Law	8 12
Hasloll's Practice of Engineering Field Work	13 4
Graham's Modern Domestic Medicine	10 0
Youatt on the Horse	8 0
Fergusson's System of Practical Surgery	13 4
Mackenzie's Essay on Growths in the Larynx	8 0
Yorke's (Thomas) Works, complete in 16 vols. (*Next Kogtish Coast*)	48 0
Simm's Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Levelling	5 8
Orr's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, 2 vols. 4to	19 0
Lacroix's Arts in the Middle Ages, illustrated	19 12
Knox's Overland through Asia, Pictures of Siberia, Chinese, and Tartar Life	8 12
Burgh's Practical Treatise on the Condensation of Steam	16 4
Nature, illustrated Journal of Science, vol. 3	6 12
Taylor's Complete Epitome of Practical Navigation ...	1 0
England Rendered Impregnable, by H A L, the "Old Shikarry"	1 4
MacLeod's Peeps at the Far East, illustrated	13 4
Life in London, by Tom and Jerry	4 12
Brodhurst's Deformities of the Human Body	6 12
Holthouse on Animal and other Poisons	6 12
The Coming Race	6 12
Dufton's Practical Billiards	6 12
Poems of Thomas Hood, illustrated	13 4
Blackburn's Art in the Mountains	7 8
Bird's Physiological Essays	4 12
Duncan's Morbidity of Childbed and Maternity Hospitals	3 4
Radcliffe's Dynamics of Nerve and Muscle	5 8
Roberts on Bullard	3 0
Russell's Sporting Sketches at Home and Abroad	4 12
Jones' Broad Broad Ocean	3 4
Richardson's Iliad of the East	4 12
Wilford's Tivia, a Modern Story	3 4
Ogilvie's Student's English Dictionary	6 12
Pope's Text-Book of Indian History	5 8
Dr Dyer's Medical Descriptions of Patna and Ghazipore	3 4
The Cabinet Lawyer, New Edition, 1871	4 12
Hunting Grounds of the Old World, by the "Old Shikarry"	3 4
Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield	2 4
Hall's Life with the Esquimaux	3 12
The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia	3 12
The Old Colonial Mail Coach, by Col. C. Gleig	5 0
Military Breech-loading Rifles and Ammunitions	2 4
Buddhaghosa's Parables, by Prof. Max Müller	8 0
Smith's Guide to Studies on the Three Arms	8 0
Sandar's Institutes of Justinian	8 0
Richardson's Englishman's House, from a Cottage to a Mansion	4 12
Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England	3 12
In the Eastern Seas, by W. Congdon	3 12
Macaulay's Miscellaneous Speeches, 1871	3 12
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Beeton's Dictionary of Natural History	3 12
Edgin's Universe Tables	4 12
The Indian Musselmans, by W W Hunter	3 8
Modern War, or the Campaigns of the First Russian Army, 1870-71, by Sir R H Roberts	4 12
Tales and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, by W Carleton ...	8 12
Murray's Handbook for Travelers on the Continent, new edition, 1871	3 12
Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum, new edition	7 8
Saddle and Saloon, or English Farm and Sporting Worthies	8 0
The Post and the Paddock, with Recollections of George the 4th...	1 10
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Too Sharp by Half, or the Man who made Millions, by B Hennyng	0 12
Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, by J Donald	3 4
The Book of Authors, a Collection of Criticisms, Anas, Mots, and Personal Descriptions, by W C Russell	2 4
Flora Symbolica, or, the Language and Sentiment of Flowers, by J Ingram	4 12
The Battle of Dorking	0 8
The Commune in London, or Thirty Years Hence, by B Hennyng	0 8
Stories and Tales, by Hans C. Andersen	3 4
Poetical Works of Robert Burns, (Moxon's edition) ...	2 4
Forbes's Hindoostanee and English Dictionary	22 8
Ditto Smaller ditto ditto	8 0
Ditto Bagh-o-Bahar	8 0
Ditto Translation to ditto	5 0
Ditto Baital Pachisi	5 12
Ditto Hindoostanee Grammar	6 12
Ditto Hindoostanee Manual	2 4
Ditto Persian Grammar	2 4
A New Pocket Dictionary of the English and French Languages, by J. E. Wessely	1 4
Roger's How to speak Hindoostanee	1 0
Chambers's Latin Grammar	1 4
Ditto Latin Dictionary	3 12
Colenso's Arithmetic and Key	6 4
Chambers's Arithmetic and Key	2 8
Reynolds's Self-Instructor	0 12
Bird's Hints to Mothers	3 4
Firminger's Manual of Gardening in India	15 0
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EMPRUNT DE LA VILLE DE PARIS.

LOAN OF THE CITY OF PARIS

FOR

350,000,000 FRANCS, OR 14 CRORES OF RUPEES.

TO raise the above Loan, the Municipality of the City of Paris will offer for Public Subscription, on the 26th Instant,

1,296,297 DEBENTURES, reimbursable in 75 Years at 400 Francs (Rs. 160), Interest 12 Francs (about Rs. 5) per Annum, payable 1st January and 1st July.

Price of Issue Francs 277, reimbursable 400 Francs, with Interest running from 1st July last.

Under this Loan a Sinking Fund will be formed of 1,500,000 Francs, or 6 Lakhs of Rupees, per Annum, divisible into Four Quarterly Drawings of Francs 375,000 each, in which 88 Bonds will participate, which Bonds will be drawn for reimbursement with the following Bonuses :—

1	Bond	Reimbursable at	Francs 100,000	(Rs. 40,000)
2	Do.	do.	„ 50,000	(Rs. 20,000)
10	Do.	do.	„ 10,000	(Rs. 4,000)
75	Do.	do.	„ 1,000	(Rs. 400)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

On Subscribing.....	Francs	50
On Allotment	„	20
On 1st January 1872	„	50
On 1st April 1872	„	75
On 1st August 1872	„	82
	Francs	277

The Bonds can, on the day of allotment, be paid in full at 220 Francs in addition to the Subscription Payment.

With reference to the above Loan, the Bombay Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris is prepared to receive Subscriptions for transmission to Paris on the following Terms : —

1.—The Price of Issue in Bombay will be Rs. 117 for every Bond at a fixed Exchange of Fr. 2-50 per Rupee.

2.—The Coupons of the Bonds will be payable at the Bombay Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris on the 1st January and 1st July in each year at the Exchange of the day.

3.—The amount payable by Subscription in Bombay will be Rs. 27 per Bond.

On allotment	„	30
On the 1st March 1872..	„	30
On the 1st July 1872....	„	30

4.—Pending the arrival of the Bonds from Paris, Provisional Bonds will be issued by the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Bombay Agency, which will be of the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Brosch Mills and Bank of Bombay shares continue. Land and Spinning shares firm. Government 5 per cent. Paper sold at Rs. 104½.

The following report on the transactions of the week in the Bombay Money Market is taken from our *Overland Summary* of yesterday's date :—

The money market is in the same easy state, and loans, for short periods, on Government Securities, are still obtainable at or below 4 per cent. The Bank's Return, however, shows that there has been more demand for money : the Cash Credits and Bills discounted are larger by about 14 lacs than they were in the previous week, and the General Treasury Balances, and Deposits, are smaller by about 13½ lacs. The Cash Balances show a reduction of 25½ lacs, and are very small when set against the Government Treasury Balances, and other Deposits, which together amount to 391 lacs. It is apparent, therefore, that there is no great abundance of money, and that the market is easy because of the complete stagnation of our trade, both Export and Import. The large remittances, however, to England against Cotton shipped towards the close of the fair season will soon be returned, but any sudden demand for exports in the meantime might for a time disturb the money market, more particularly as the withdrawals of bullion from the Bank of England are steadily continuing.

But a new element has entered into the Indian Exchanges, which will seriously affect them in the future. The large business now being done in the New French Loan indicates the favour with which this security is regarded, and, if the stability of the Government, and consequently of the credit, of France, is maintained, we believe that India will henceforth become an extensive market for Foreign Securities. Now, Foreign Securities held in India are equivalent to an addition, of the same amount, to Imports into this country, and, as such, will tend to lower exchange on England, in other words, to raise it to a greater premium. The effect, however, will only be gradual, and will be felt as the amount placed here becomes greater. At present the amount of the New French Loan held in Bombay is supposed to amount to 1½ crores (1½ millions sterling), of which, however, a considerable proportion is not fully paid up; but large amounts are coming forward by every mail, and will continue to come, so long as it contrasts favourably with other investments as a medium of remittance to this country.

The bullion received in the week amounted to £26,732, and was brought by the English mail steamer, the China, which arrived on the 14th instant.

SHARES.—The market generally has been dull, and the prices of most descriptions are again lower. In Land Companies' shares, very little business has been done. Colabas close at Rs. 1,550 ; Magazons at Rs. 930 ; Freres at Rs. 146 ; and Port Cannings at Rs. 405. The last-named shares, in which for several months back large speculative purchases have been made, are very weak, the final report of the liquidators being regarded somewhat unfavourably. Bank shares are in more favour, and a fair demand exists for the shares of the New Bank of Bombay particularly : the fully paid-up shares now stand at 27½ per cent. premium, and the shares of the Second Issue, with 1-8, 100 only paid, at 15½ per cent. premium on the full amount of a share. National Bank shares are firm at Rs. 98. These shares are steadily recovering from the shock which they sustained in the previous week, from the mischievous agitation in Calcutta to throw the Bank into liquidation ; and it is certain that in the course of a few months the position of the Bank will be as sound as ever. On authority which admits of no contradiction, we now state that the losses in China amounted, after realizations, to £35,000 only, and that they have already been provided for out of the surplus funds and profits of the Bank, with the exception of £10,000 to £15,000, which the operations of the present half-year will enable the directors to extinguish. The losses were incurred through the culpable recklessness of the Hongkong manager, who was at once dismissed, and they are not likely to be repeated in the Bank's history. Nothing, therefore, could have been more ground less or inopportune than the action of the Calcutta shareholders, and seeing that it cannot possibly be successful, we trust that it will not be persisted in. By its articles of Association, votes representing three-fourths of the shares are requisite to put the Bank into liquidation, and we are happy to be able to state that the manager in Bombay proceeds to England by the mail steamer of the 30th instant, holding powers of attorney, from Bombay shareholders, sufficient to effectually quash any such unscrupulous device as that now threatened in certain quarters in Calcutta. Spinning Companies' shares continue steady : enquiry exists principally for Orientals and Manockjee Petits, which close at Rs. 2,710, and Rs. 1,125, respectively. Press Companies' shares generally have been very dull ; Bombay Press have declined to Rs. 2,175, and Mofussil Press and Ginning to Rs. 605. In others, no transactions have been reported.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A large amount—20 to 25 lacs—has again changed hands in the week. Previously to the Government Notification regarding the renewal of the Fives, which we shall refer to presently, Fours were steady at 99½ to par, and at these rates several lacs changed hands. Fives fell to 104½, owing to the uncertainty of the terms on which the Government would replace the 5 per cent. loan, and the market was further weakened by the prices in Calcutta and in London having declined. In Fives-and-half a small business was done, and throughout the rate has been ¼ to ⅜ lower. On the 16th instant an "Extraordinary Government Gazette" was issued, offering to holders of the 5 per cent. loan of 1856-57, amounting to 16¼ millions sterling, which falls due 16th January 1872, the option of transferring their holdings, to the extent of £13,500,000, into a new loan, to bear interest at 4½ per cent. for 7 years, and thenceforward at par, the balance of £2,700,000 being cancelled by Government issuing Fours for cash to that amount, at the market rate of the day, to the Paper Currency Department. Upon this notification being issued several large transactions took place. Heavy purchases were made at 105, but the market immediately afterwards gave way and business was done at 104½. Yesterday, however, the rate was somewhat firmer, sales having been effected at 104¾. Taking Fours as par, the real value of Fives now is not quite 104, but the upward tendency of Fours will probably,—now that all disturbing influences are removed,—become more marked, and they will rise to a premium. The notification would be published simultaneously in London, and in the markets of India, on the 16th, and the telegrams of the afternoon of that day show that Fives in London had declined to 100¾, and in Calcutta to 104, that in both places Fives and half were weaker, while in London Fours had advanced ¼ per cent. We quote Fours, strong, at 100 to 100¼. Fives at 104½ to 104¾, Fives and half at 113¾. In Calcutta, quotations on the 16th were, Fours 99¼ to 99½, Fives 104, Fives and half 113½. Of the London market, we have advices to the 16th also, when Fours stood at 99¾, Fives at 100¾, and Fives and half at 109½, with exchange on India at 1s. 11¼d. In the New French loan a large business has been done, about 30 lacs having changed hands in the week : the price which last week stood at 95, has steadily advanced to 96¼, at which it closes firm.

EXCHANGE.—A moderate business has been done this week, and rates, though barely one-sixteenth lower than in the previous week, have remained pretty steady throughout on the basis of 1s. 1 13/16d. to 1s. 11½d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills. They close firm at 1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills, at 1s. 11 5/16d. to 1s. 11¾d. for Credits, and at 1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11½d. for Documents, on which £7 and £8 a bale are advanced. Rates, on Calcutta, are somewhat firmer, closing at 100¾ for sight Bank Bills, and at 99½ to 99⅝ for days' sight. On China, the rate is no minal at Rs. 220 per 100 dollars for 60 days' sight Bank Bills.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nominal value of each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	640
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	180
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
42,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	93
14,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 15-16	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	10 9-16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43 1-16	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	19 5-16	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 pc.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	430
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co	7,100
200	2,100	all	265 do.	Bombay Press Co	2,200
200	500	all	60 do.	Do New	550
500	1,800	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,300
350	2,000	all	200 pc.	East India Press Co	3,200
150	8 500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co	9,000
300	2,500	1,800	50 pc.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	965
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,700
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc.	Imperial Press Co	1,150
250	12,000	2,000	2 0 pc.	Kurrachee Press Co	1,100
2,000	400	350	35 pc.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	600
12	2,500	all	250 pc.	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
225	2,000	1,000	2 0 pc.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
185	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
100	1,500	...	...	Oarwar Company	800

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,550
5,000	150	all	...	Freres Land & Pier Co, Ld.	145
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	930
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil.	Port Canning	400

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	30	Albert Mills Co	1,575 nl
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,345
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800 nl.
800	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	1,040
2,600	150	150	25*	Brosch Mills	265s-d
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,850
750	2,000	all	75 p.a.	Great Eastern	2,425
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,130
900	1,0 0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,050
8 0	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,750
600	2,5 0	2,400	...	Royal	2,325 nl.

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	860
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'd'g's Co.	36
500	2,000	300	21 pa.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	40 pa.	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all.	6 pa.	Vegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,000	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 15/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99⅝
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-12
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	22
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	1 2 nl
Gold Leaf	16-13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-15
Australian Gold	15-14-6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	104½
Four per cent	100¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1856-57	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	96¼

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Gavegan, Captain, 49th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Harpur, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 4th September 1871.

The following removal is ordered :—

Asst. Surg. F. R. Paterson, from Depy. Inspr.-Genl.'s Dept., Pegu Div., to Depy. Inspr.-Genl.'s Dept., Northern District—To join forthwith at the public expense.

Capt. W. S. Hunt, 1st Wg. Sub., 27th N. I., and Lt. C. H. E. Adamson, 2nd Wg. Sub. 36th N. I, are permitted to exchange appointments.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Lt. Col. J. M. Grant, S. C., from Brig. Maj., Nagpore Force, to Brig. Maj., Southern District.

Maj. B. L. Forster, R. A., to officiate, as Bri. Maj., Southern District, during the absence of Lt-Col. Grant, or until further orders.

Maj. W. M. Williams, S. C., from late appointment, to general duty at Trichinopoly.

Maj. C. M. White, from Offg. Wg. Officer 9th N. I., to general duty, Cannanore, with effect from date of relief by Maj. A. F. Williams.

Asst. Surg. L. C. Nanney, to attached 5th Rg. N. I.—To join forthwith.

Qr. Mr. Serg. J. Maloney, 33rd Reg. N. I., is transfered to the 12th Reg. N. I., with effect from the date of arrival of the latter Reg. at Vizianagram.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Lt-Col. C. Nicholls, from Offg. 2nd in Comd. and Wg. Officer 27th N. I., to Offg. 2nd in Comd. and Wg. Officer 30th N. I.

Lt.-Col. W. P. B. Smyth, from general duty, Madras, to Offg. 2nd in Comd. and Wg. Officer 27th N. I., with effect from 15th Sept. 1871.

The following orders are confirmed :—

29th June 1868.—By the Officer Comdg. Centre District, directing the Senior Medl. Officer of the 45th Foot, to afford Medl. aid to the R. A., Fort St. George, without prejudice to his other duties.

8th May 1871.—By the Officer Comdg. Kamptee, directing Surg.-Maj J. T. Williams, Indian Medl. Dept., to take charge of Medl. Stores and medl. charges of the Brig. Staff, Cantonment and Lock Hospitals, without prejudice to his own duties.

19th July 1871.—By the Officer Comdg. Mysore Division, directing Apothy. Morris, doing duty Depy. Inspr. Genl's Depart., to proceed forthwith to Mercara and assume medl. charge of the 8th Reg. N. I., during the absence of Dr. Evezard, or till further orders.

9th August 1871.—By the Officer Comdg. Mysore Division, directing Apothy. Lillywhite to proceed forthwith to the French Rocks and assume medl charge of the 30th Regt. N. I., during the illnes of Surg-Maj. Gibbs, or till further orders.

19th August 1871.—By the Officer Comdg. Dorundah, appointing Maj. R. C. Lavie to do general duty at that station.

Leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Lt. J. H. Newill, 2nd Squad. Sub. 1st Regt. L. C., in extension of leave to the 15th October 1871—Neilgherries, private affairs, under 1808 Furl. Reg.

60th Rifles.—Ens. C. R. B. Thorne, 3rd Bn, to England, on urgent private affairs, for 6 months, from date of embarkation, in anticipation of the sanction of H. E. the C.-in-C. in India.

Staff Corps.—Capt. A. Meare, Offg Qr. Mr. 16th Reg. N. I., from 30th Aug. 1871, or date of departure—Bombay, s. c., to appear before a medl. board under 1808 Furl. Reg.

16th Foot.—Ens. F. W. K. Glass, 2nd Bn., from 16th Aug. 1871, or date of departure—Madras, s. c., to appear before a medl. board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£3 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Colr bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 10 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, Sept. 16.
	Khodadaux	Nacoda	Jeddah, Aug. 31.
	Maria Stella	Clurean	Mauritius, Sept. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Indus (s)	Greaves	Aden and Suez.
	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Malabar Coast.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Gogah, Nacoda, to Cutch.

Ship Moss Rose, Smith, to Rangoon.

Ship Migrator, Logan, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Oriental, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

Steamer Martaban, to Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH SEPTEMBER

FROM LONDON.

Ada (s), 7 cases printing paper, the "Bombay Gazette."

Bagdad (s), 5 cases tobacco, H. E. Fazul & Co.; 6 cases medicine, Merwanjee & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Europe, 200 cases brandy, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

Nunrull Pellas, 4 hogsheads claret, D. S. Kemp & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Canute, 4 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co ; 215 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co ; 91 bales cotton, C Ladha.

Callirrhoe, 49 bales cotton, J Hemraj ; 50 bales cotton, D Cursondass ; 142 bales cotton, C Lalljee & Co ; 31 bales cotton, M Jugnath ; 44 bales cotton, H S Essa.

Pericles, 100 bales cotton, C Lalljee & Co.

Indus (s), 77 bales cotton, H Cursonjee.

Tanjore (s), 100 bales cotton, M Jewraj ; 88 bales cotton, G Mohla ; 100 bales cotton, C Ladha ; 31 bales of wool, H Kheldass ; 74 bales wool, M Jaitha.

Persia (s), 834 trails wet dates, Stearns, Hobart & Co ; 3,015 bundles coir yarn, D Chapsee.

FOR LONDON.

Ada (s), 98 cwts horns, H Noormahomd ; 1 coil copper wire, W Nicol & Co ; 40 bundles and 100 loose East India Hurrucknd ; 79 cases cocoanut oil and 20 drums castor oil, B Shapoorjee ; 32 hogsheads and 2 butts sherry wine, H Bomanjee, Jehangir & Co ; 6 bales hides, D Mahomed ; 278 bundles hides, S S Mahomed ; 14 0 bags rapeseed, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Persia (s), 700 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 900 bales cotton, L Mowjee ; 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ada (s), 70 bales cotton, Planque, Viney & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Tanjore (s), 15 bales cotton, Grenden, Tippet & Co.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Upcountry Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES :—First and Second Classes..... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10. ,,

BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary
J. PATON, } Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SOONDERRAO—September 18th, at Old Sonapoor Street, Madhowrao Lono, Soondrrao, eldest son of the late Mr. Janardhun Bapoojee Kalé, aged 14 years, leaving a large circle of relatives to bemoan his irreparable loss.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—September 11th, at Fyzabad, the wife of Captain A. W. Graham, 38th Regiment Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

PEARS—September 14th, at Mussoorie, the wife of J. M. Pears, C.S., of a daughter.

REID—September 6th, at Subathoo, the wife of Assistant Apothecary John Reid, of a son.

DEATHS.

DAVIS—September 3rd, at Mohum, Zillah Rohtuck, Mr. Elwin Frederick Davis, Assistant Patrol Inland Customs, from the bite of a snake.

PENHEAROW—September 14th, at Lahore, Mr. D. Penhearow, of the Accountant General's Office, aged 44 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1871.

THERE seems to be, after all, a hitch in the arrangements for the immediate evacuation by the Germans of all the French departments occupied by them with the exception of those of Meuse, Marne, and Ardennes—comprising the old provinces of Champagne and French Lorraine. What Germany required, in the way of commercial concessions, in return for her liberality in thus relaxing her grip on French territory before the appointed time, was that France should consent to admit, for a time at least, all manufactures of Alsace and German Lorraine free of duty. The German manufacturers had taken fright at the possibility of the cotton fabrics of Mulhouse being shut out by protective duties from their old market in France and brought into competition with the inferior fabrics which have hitherto held possession of the German market. Prince Bismarck could not, however, let the unfortunate Alsatians be excluded at the same time from all trade with either France or Germany, and thus ruined commercially after having already been the sole political victims of the war ; and he therefore let the French Government know that, if they would continue to their late subjects the enjoyment of all the advantages of free trade—a concession by which France would in the end be a gainer rather than a loser—he would at once draw back the German line of occupation. This seems to have been a fair offer ; but the National Assembly insisted on introducing some modifications before accepting it, and now the German Government stands on its offer pure and simple, and refuses to listen to the suggestion that it should be altered in any way. As Bismarck is master for the present, the French of course must give way. The immediate loss of revenue by the abandonment of protective duties on goods from Mulhouse cannot be weighed in the balance against the advantage to be derived by the country from the setting free of six departments of French territory, and it is probable that Bismarck would not have granted such easy terms if he were not anxious to have all the German army at home, to strengthen his hand in the new game he has commenced playing in the East.

WE have no sympathy with those people who howl and wail over a slight cut in the finger, in the presence of much greater suffering endured by others with fortitude and calmness, and who by extravagant outcries seek to draw the commiseration of the public to their pitiful grievances. Of such a character was the querulous complaint of the *Indu Prakash* a few days ago, that Government have thought it high time to exact a little more efficiency in the candidates for the honours (and emoluments) of the engineering staff of the Public Works Department. The *Indu Prakash* does not see, or, to speak more correctly, is wilfully blind in this case, to the fact that the progressive spirit of the times we live in lays heavier and heavier burdens every year on those who aspire to succeed in their chosen walks of life. Compare the Engineering College as it is now to the unpretentious Normal School at Poona which formed its nucleus not many years ago, the students of which had no greater ambition than to enter the charmed service of Government as masitries. In brief space this modest class unfolded itself under the fostering care of the State, and the year of the Mutiny, when our countrymen and countrywomen were being slaughtered with the accompaniments of nameless horrors, saw the Educational Department of Government deliberately raise the insignificant "class" into the engineering school, and furnish it with the means of securing to the native students higher prizes than they had previously obtained. The natives of Public Works Department employed as overseers those students who passed the highest examination, and we understand that, notwithstanding the further concessions which have since been made to this class of students, the overseer's prizes still continue. It must be remembered that entrance as an overseer does not mean a stationary position in the service ; on the contrary, the overseer by mere length of service rises through several grades to appointments worth Rs. 400 a month, and "allowances," under which generic terms we conceive no insignificant addition is made, at the end of the year, to the regular salary of the subordinate.

Once more the process of time ripened the engineering school into a college affiliated to our University, and the boys who whilom had looked to an overseership as the *ultima Thule* of their ambition, and were happy when they secured the appointments, now aspired to higher things. The same bountiful hand that had hitherto fed the appetite which it created was again extended to reward as it had encouraged, and annually Government now give away an appointment in the officer's grade of the service to the student whose name ranks first among the L. C. E. On looking down the civil list we see that already four native L. C. E. have been appointed as assistant engineers, and the occasion of the nomination of the fifth has been taken advantage of by the *Indu Prakash* to pour out the vials of its feeble indignation against the wrong doings of what we presume would be designated a niggardly Government by our contemporary. In addition, we find the names of three other natives—one, that of our fellow-citizen, Mr. Kahandas Muncharam, Executive Engineer at the Presidency—but devoid of the talismanic initials after their names. As we are not in the confidence of the Government, we cannot say to what influences these officers have owed their good fortune, but we are free to hope that the State has, in their cases, recognized the worth of tried and practised men, and has extended to them, as promotion, some of the loaves and fishes of the Service which are so readily bestowed as a first offering to the neophytes from the colleges, who have all their experience yet to be acquired in years to come at the cost of—who shall determine how many thousands of rupees, and what hecatombs of worthless structures ? One thing, however, comes out pretty clearly of all this, that there is scant reason for the lamentations of the *Indu Prakash* that Government has dealt unfairly by the students of the Engineering College, because it has, in conformity with that progress which has heretofore regulated the advances of the studies and the prizes, braced up the standard for the acquisition of the highest prize it can offer, which corresponds with that offered to the successful student of the institution established at Cooper's Hill, Surrey. What Government really has done is this. It has ratified all the implied conditions it had allowed the students to believe existed between them, and has confirmed all the expectations entertained by the latter, and has literally and strictly fulfilled them all in the case of Mr. Ramchundra Govind Uka, L.C.E., but it has insisted that, for the future, the candidate who can obtain the prize must, in taking his degree, qualify in the first class.

We shall carry all right-thinking men with us in commending the wisdom and propriety of the decision of Government ; it is consistent with the necessities of the times, and it gives to that department of the State which practically pays for the services of the nominees, and has to benefit by them in the best way that it can, the ripest fruit of the season's educational labours. But this querulous attitude of the *Indu Prakash* is but the small cloud, the size of a man's hand, which is just rising on the horizon of our State craft, and which presages the storm of clamouring which must sooner or later assail Government, at a time, too, when Government becomes more and more entangled among the meshes which it is now so sedulously weaving by this unnatural forcing of the respective powers of the native students, and by educating them under either express or implied engagements to provide them with appointments wholly disproportionate to their needs, and decidedly adverse to the interests of our own educated countrymen. It requires no powers of vaticination to foresee that in a few years more the crop of flippant M. A.'s, B. A.'s, L. C. E.'s, and so forth, which our educational hot-house is now forcing, will embarrass the State, which may possibly find it difficult then to exorcise the monster of its own begetting. Let us hope that, unlike the fanciful creation of Mrs. Shelley, our country people may escape the ultimate fate of the student of Ingolstadt.

THE Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps now musters 589 of all ranks.

IT is stated that H. E. the Governor will proceed to Mahableshwur in the beginning of October.

COLONEL BROWNLOW, C.B., is to be appointed a Brigadier-General. Aides de-Camps will be attached both to him and to Brigadier-General Bourchier.

As will be seen from our telegraphic report, the extra day's racing at Poona yesterday was a great success. There are to be two steeplechases to-day.

A GERMAN school has been started by a native of Yeddo in Japan. Free English schools under native management are spoken of for the capital, for Osaka and Kioto.

THE mail steamer which sailed for Suez yesterday afternoon took the last of this season's monsoon mails. The next mail will be despatched on Saturday, the 30th instant.

THE new system of carrying small arms ammunition with infantry in the field will, we read, be tried at the Camp of Exercise. Tumbrils horsed by the artillery will accompany infantry brigades.

GENERAL SIR FREDERICK HAINES, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, is desirous, we read, of sending a percentage of officers, to join the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, from each regiment in the service.

A NEWS Report from Kurrachee, dated 9th Sept., says that nothing of political interest had occurred during the past week. The Political Agent at Gwadur had reported fever to be very prevalent there and in the neighbouring district of Dusht.

WE (*Pioneer*) see the correspondent of a contemporary inquiring, "Who is to be the Commander-in-Chief of the Looshai Expedition ?" We believe that (if any one does) General Donald Stewart will command in chief. Colonel Morland being unable from illness to take up the command of the Cooly Corps to be employed in the Looshai Campaign, Colonel Anderson, of the 34th N. I., has been appointed in his room. In the meantime Captain C. E. Bates has proceeded to Bhaugulpore to aid in organizing that necessary portion of the force, before proceeding to join Brigadier Brownlow's column as Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE following tribute to the memory of the late Officiating Judge of the Lahore Small Cause Court appears in the *Punjab Gazette* :—"It is with extreme regret that the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor has learned the news of the death of Munshi Jaishi Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Officiating Judge, Small Cause Court, Lahore, from injuries received at the hands of an assassin, whose revenge had been excited by an adverse decision in a law-suit. The deceased was one of the best native officials who have ever served the Government of the Punjab, and the Lieutenant-Governor deeply regrets his loss. Liberal in his views, honest and public-spirited, Munshi Jaishi Ram had justly earned the respect of the public and the Government, and has left an example which his countrymen may with advantage follow."

MILITARY ITEMS.

SURGEON T. MURRAY, Bengal Medical Establishment, has been granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN T. L. FRASER, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Bombay, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1865.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTERS' AGENCY.]

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, 18TH SEPT., EVENING.

Austria has notified her intention to send circulars to her Ambassadors, giving them the result of the late meetings at Gastein and Salzburg.

It is announced that the German Plenipotentiaries refuse to ratify the Commercial Treaty with Alsace and Lorraine, in consequence of the modifications which have been introduced by the National Assembly.

LONDON, 18TH SEPT., APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was very dull.

Fair Dhollera, 7¾d.

Arrived from Bombay, Apis.

THE BALL AT GUNNES

for house-breaking. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.—Dr. Hewlett held an adjourned inquest yesterday at his office, on the body of Luxman Gungoo, a ghorawalla in the service of Lieutenant Graham, R. A., who was found lying dead the other day in a stable at Colaba. A few witnesses having been examined, the case was again adjourned for further enquiry.

ASSAULTING A POLICE OFFICER.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, a European, named John Mackay, was charged with committing an assault against the person of Constable O'Connor while in the execution of his duty. He was found guilty and fined Rs. 100, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment.

THE PROPERTY OF A NAWAB.—For some years past the property of H. H. the late Nawab of Sucheen has been, on account of differences among his relatives, in custody of the Collector of Surat, and we now learn that the whole of the property has been distributed by Mr. Hope, the Collector, by the sanction of the local Government, between the heirs of the Nawab.

BROACH COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the above collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st August, we learn that the crops were in a flourishing state, but they were much in want of rain. The cultivators have sown teel and toor, and were engaged in sowing jowar. Rice and kadra were dying for want of sufficient rain. The public health was reported to be good.

AN IMPERTINENT LETTER.—The Senior Magistrate of Police has received eight annas for the Police Court poor-box accompanied by a letter, the purport of which was to cause annoyance to a gentleman whom it named. The poor-box is credited with the eight annas, and the writing has been handed over to the gentleman named, who can make such use of it as he thinks proper.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Grant Road, concerning the death of a Mussulman lad, aged about ten years, named Ebram Allysab. On Monday, about noon, deceased's father went to say his prayers at the musjid in the compound of the Grant Road burial-ground, the boy accompanying him. He finished his prayers about 3 o'clock, and on coming out of the musjid found his son missing. After having searched for him for some time his suspicions were aroused by seeing a cap lying at the side of a tank. He jumped into the tank and found the body of his son lying at the bottom. The jury found that the boy met with his death by being accidentally drowned in a tank.

ROBBING A CHINAMAN.—Yesterday, in the Girgaum Police Court, a Chinaman named Ajur Ajore obtained a warrant on a charge of theft against two of his countrymen under the following circumstances: It appears that the complainant keeps a boarding-house for Chinese at Mazagon, where the accused were boarders. On Monday last he went out, leaving the accused and other persons in the house. Yesterday morning he opened a box for the purpose of putting in some rupees, and he found that the articles kept therein had been meddled with, and on opening its side drawer, in which he had placed 101 dollars, Rs. 73 in cash, and a gold finger ring, he found them missing. He reported the matter to the police, and was referred to the Police Court.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Indus, 3,478 tons, and 500. H. P., Captain H. B. Greaves, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr and Mrs Tully, Assistant Surgeon Hunter, and Mr John Duigan.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 11th Sept., to Saturday, 16th Sept. 1871.

	Rs. A. P.
Wheel Tax	1,395 0 0
House Rate	15,207 6 1
Police Rate	5,352 6 8
Lighting Rate	5,347 9 10
Water Rate	7,364 11 10
Halalcore Cess	4,917 2 1
Market Fees	2,626 2 6
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	194 12 0
Miscellaneous Fees	797 3 8
Fines and Penalties	20 0 0
Town Duties	12,121 8 6
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	2,090 0 0
Total Rs.....	57,913 15 2

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE ship KHODADUX, 1,287 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo.

THE ship MARIE STELLA, 1,370 tons, Captain J. Cluzean, arrived yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo, and Mr. Aitken, and twenty-four deck passengers.

THE S. S. GOGAIR, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Cutch with the following passengers:—For Veravul—Mr. E. Robb, and one hundred and twenty deck passengers.

THE S. S. PEARL, Captain W. Morrison, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and Mr. Cascnath Pursotum, and fifteen deck as passengers.

MESSRS. CAIRD AND CO., Greenock, recently launched for the P. and O. Co. the Pekin, an iron screw steamer of 3,745 tons and 600 horse-power. She will be commanded by Captain White, late of the company's steamer Australis, and will be placed on the Bombay line of mail steamers.

WE understand that Caird and Co. of Greenock have contracted to build other two steamers of 3,000 tons each for the Peninsular and Oriental Co. with compound engines of 450 horse-power nominal, and Denny and Co. of Dumbarton have also contracted to build two steamers of similar size also for the same company. These vessels are to be engined by Messrs. Denny, and to be fitted in the usual splendid style of the fleet to which they belong.—*Glasgow Herald.*

ADEN.

7TH SEPTEMBER.

THE French gunboat Lamotte Piquet arrived from Saigon on the 6th on her way to France.

There is no news from the interior. A slight shower of rain fell here on the 6th, and a small quantity of water flowed in the tanks. 25 cents were registered in the town.

THE RECENT MURDER AT COLABA.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, John Martin, private in H. M.'s 49th Regiment, was charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder, in having on or about the 13th inst. caused the death of a soldier named Thomas Jones. The prisoner was remanded to jail.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THERE were in all 269 prisoners in the House of Correction on Monday last. Of these 70 were under sentences from the High Court, 2 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 156 from the Magistrates of Police, 31 from Military Courts Martial, and 1 from a Naval Court Martial. Of the prisoners 140 were natives and the remaining 129 were Europeans.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE MEERUJ SURINJAM.

THE Political Agent, Kolhapoor and Southern Maratha Country, No. 136, dated the 16th August 1871—

Solicits permission to make over to Gunput Rao Gungadhur, commonly called Tatya Saheb, the administration of the Meeruj Surinjam, he being now in his 22nd year, and having become qualified to assume the management of his own affairs.

Makes remarks, and suggests that in the event of Government according sanction to the assumption by the Chief of the administration of the affairs of his Elakha, he should on the occasion of his installation be presented with the usual "poshak" or dress of honour.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency in Council has much pleasure in directing the administration of the Meeruj Estate to be made over to the young Chief Gunput Rao Gungadhur, Tatya Saheb. Colonel Anderson's proposals are approved and sanctioned. The Chief should be asked to show his expenditure to the Political Agent for the first two years, but if he exhibits any marked repugnance to this proposal it need not be insisted on.

The letter addressed by the young Chief to the Assistant Political Agent is creditable to him, and evinces a desire to manage his estate according to enlightened principles.

A dress of honour should be presented on the occasion of the installation, and the Political Agent should state if the articles are to be sent from Bombay.

THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

THE following letter appears in the *Pioneer*:—

Sir,—As a proposition has been made by Mr. Brereton Beynon, on behalf of the Rifle Association of Western India, to amalgamate with the Northern India Rifle Association, it will be of interest to many of your readers to know what steps have been taken in the matter. A short time ago a meeting of the W. I. R. A. was held at Bombay, and it appeared that financially and otherwise the Association was in anything but a flourishing condition, to the shame, be it said, of the rich community of that city. It was then proposed that the Association should be amalgamated with that of Northern India, provided of course the latter was willing. Mr. Beynon in writing to Mr. Currie on the subject makes the following proposition:—"That if feasible the Rifle Association of Western India be at once amalgamated with the Northern India Rifle Association," and goes on to add that the funds amount to Rs. 32-13-2, not a very heavy balance to bring with it. This proposition was circulated by Mr. Currie among the various members of the N. I. R. A. at present at Nynee Tal, and resulted in the following questions being addressed to Mr. Beynon:—

1st.—How many *bona fide* paying members would the amalgamation bring to the N. I. R. A.?

2nd.—How many meetings would the R. A. W. I. guarantee to be held this year in the Bombay Presidency?

3rd.—How many "first" or presentation prizes of Rs. 300 value, and upwards, would the R. A. W. I. bring with it to the N. I. R. A. programme?

4th.—Could meetings be held in Christmas week throughout the Bombay Presidency, and the shooting be between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.?

5th.—What is the approximate annual expense of keeping up the ranges, targets, &c., mentioned as the property of the R. A. W. I.?

6th.—The N. I. R. A. has no special range or targets of its own at any station, and meetings are held simultaneously, the competitors at each meeting making their own arrangements about ranges, targets, &c. Could not this be done in the Bombay Presidency, and the ranges, targets, &c., the property of the R. A. W. I., be disposed of?

7th.—The balance to credit of the R. A. W. I. is mentioned as Rs. 32-13-2,—does this include this year's subscriptions or not? and would members pay a subscriptions to the N. I. R. A. for the year 1871?

Mr. Currie, in replying to Mr. Beynon, considers the chief objection to be "the enormous territorial range of the Association, and the consequently increased difficulty in managing it, when the members of Council cannot meet to discuss questions relative to the Association, and when it is impossible to have one general rifle meeting, or even only four or five simultaneous meetings viz., one in each province."

Members of Council, and other members of the Association who wish to express an opinion on the subject, will kindly communicate as soon as possible with the undersigned, expressing their views clearly and tersely.

J. BUTLER HAMILTON, M.D.,
Secretary N. I. R. A.

Allahabad, 15th September 1871.

ANOTHER PRESENTATION TO MR. PENSON.

As we stated in our last issue, a testimonial from the Staff of the Concan District was presented to Mr. Penson at a grand banquet given for that purpose at Callian on Thursday last; and on Monday a public meeting was held in the Goods Shed of the down platform at Boree Bunder yard, at which about four hundred native merchants and employés of the company assembled to express sympathy with Mr. Penson, and record their earnest hope that he may return to resume his former position.

Verjee Nursey, Esq., presided.

Mr. Narsoo Neney, in presenting the address of the merchants, said—Mr. Penson,—I am desired by the merchants who have assembled here to-day to express on behalf of themselves, and others who have signed this address, their sincere sorrow at your approaching departure, and an earnest hope that you will soon return among them. They confidently trust that the directors in England will deem fit to ask you to re-join your appointment in India, for they cannot believe that the directors will knowingly refuse to reap the benefits of the experience which you have gained by dint of long residence in this country. They wish me to assure you of their sympathy, and to read this address in which they have attempted briefly to convey their sentiments and feelings which they entertain towards you. Mr. Neney then read the address referred to, which is as follows:—

To WILLIAM COLLINS PENSON, Esq., Assistant General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay.

Bombay, 7th September 1871.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned native merchants of Bombay, learn with deep regret that you are about to leave the service of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

Having had large business transactions with the Railway Company for many years, we have had the pleasure of frequent intercourse with you, and it would be scarcely proper in us were we to allow such an opportunity to pass without testifying to your great worth as an experienced railway officer, and a gentleman.

Connected as you have been with the company for so long a time, you have watched the growth of traffic from its infancy, acquired a thorough knowledge of the intricacies of the Indian trade; and thus enabled yourself, not only to deal fairly and equitably with the merchants who have had occasion to come to you, but to contribute largely to the promotion of the company's interests by the present increased state of the goods traffic.

It is a matter of sincere sorrow to us that, in your retirement, we are losing an old and sincere friend, for we cannot easily forget your usual kind and gentlemanly bearing towards us, and your uprightness in dealing with matters relating to the interest of the railway company.

In returning to your home, you take with you the best wishes and prayers of your old friends for yourself and family.—We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully.

Mr. Penson replied in neat and appropriate terms, assuring the company that the honor conferred on him would be the boast of the remainder of his life.

A band played some favourite airs during the meeting. The Goods Shed was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flags, and the word FAREWELL stood out prominently in gilt letters.

Both on arrival and departure Mr. Penson was loudly cheered.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent:—

RAHIMBHOY HUBBIBHOY v. MAHOMED JETHA.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Anstey for the defendant.

Mr. Anstey applied to have the case transferred to the long-cause list, on the ground that the plaintiff was one of the two persons who had dissolved partnership, and was now suing the defendant to recover a partnership debt without making his former partner a party to the action. Besides, the defendant had a number of equities of a very serious nature against both the partners in the lately-dissolved firm of Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy and Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy. It was said that Rahimbhoy was to take over all the debts of the firm. That might be so, but it could not supersede any debtor to the firm in the enjoyment of any equities or legal defences which he had or which might be made applicable to both partners.

Mr. Marriott, in reply, said the case was an extremely simple one. It was founded on an adjusted account signed by the defendant in 1865, and one of the items in the account was entered at a subsequent date. As the matter would have to be referred to the Commissioner, Mr. Marriott submitted that that course might just as well be taken now as twelve months hence, which would invitably be the result if the case were transferred into the long-cause list. Disputes had arisen between the two partners which were last year referred to the arbitration of Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee, by whose award the assets of the firm were given to the plaintiff, Rahimbhoy, who, under that award, was entitled to sue either singly in his own name, or jointly with his brother. The award was made six months ago, and was absolutely binding on both parties.

Mr. Anstey said he had yet to learn that Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Suklatwalla had legislative authority in the Presidency of Bombay, or could by any award of his change the law of partnership. He had always understood that a partnership debt must be sued for by both or all the partners, whether they had subsequently dissolved their business connection or not. The questions at issue in the present matter were, first, as to the parties, and secondly as to the agreement and the nefarious breach of agreement touching the shares; and unless Ahmedbhoy was made a party the defendant would be prejudiced in his defence.

Mr. Marriott, in answer to his Lordship, said the assignment had not yet been completed.

His Lordship said that in that case he could not feel satisfied that the whole of the interest was as yet vested in the plaintiff, and the defendant might be prejudiced if the other partner was not made a party to the suit.

Mr. Marriott thereupon asked for leave to amend the plaint, and for the case to be taken on the next day set apart for short causes.

Mr. Anstey urged that the account was a false one, and that when that falsehood and one or two more little mistakes of the same kind were corrected the amount due from the defendant to the plaintiff would be reduced from Rs. 22,000 down to nothing.

His Lordship then ordered the case to be transferred to the long-cause list, and directed that the costs of this application should be made costs in the cause.

SHAIK ABDOOLA SALLUM T. HAJEE AHMED BIN AKOOD.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipper, appeared for the plaintiff, who brought the action to recover Rs. 3,472. The defendant appeared in person, admitted the debt, and produced an extract from his schedule filed in the Insolvent Court. A decree was passed for the plaintiff, with stay of execution.

The following short causes were heard yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RICHARD LATHAM AND OTHERS V. BUKSEERAM GODEYRAM.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Prentis, Craigie, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs. The action was brought to recover Rs. 8,649 due on a promissory note. The service of summons and the claim being proved, the Court gave judgment for plaintiff for Rs. 8,649, interest, and Rs. 300 as costs.

SUNSORE PURSHOTUM V. MEMON TEEB NOOR AND TWO OTHERS.

Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, appeared for the plaintiff. The three defendants appeared in person. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,701 in a partnership transaction between plaintiff and defendants. The latter denied the partnership and disputed the debt. Mr. Ferguson offered to prove the partnership; but his Lordship was of opinion that the suit was a long one, and ordered it to be transferred to the long-cause list.

VULLUBHAM HEMCHUND V. PANACHUND HEERCHUND.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed Rs. 6,086 on an adjusted and signed account. The defendant did not appear, and the Court entered judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 6,086, with interest, costs, and speedy execution.

NATHU LALLJEE AND OTHERS V. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE.

Mr. Cooper, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant in person. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 5,085 on an adjusted and signed account dated the 25th October 1870.

Defendant—I consent to a decree, but apply for time to pay the money. I am still under Act 28.

His Lordship—Are you still under Act 28 of 1865? Do you consent to a decree against you?

Defendant—I do consent, my Lord; but I ask for time.

His Lordship—I cannot give you time. The plaintiff may give it if he likes.

The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 5,085, with interest and costs.

BYRAMJEE EDULJEE V. COWASJEE PESTONJEE KERAWALLA.

Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Prentis, Craigie, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear. The summons was served on the defendant at Saugor in the Central Provinces, as appeared from a memo. of service from the Deputy Commissioner, and the suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,655 due on a Gujeratee writing dated the 21st August 1868. Nothing had been paid on account of the debt. The Court entered a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,655, with interest and costs.

MORARJEE CULLIANJEE V. SHAPOORJEE ARDASIR.

Mr. Balla Mungesh Wagle, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakoredas, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., did not appear. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 4,998, due with interest on an adjusted and signed account. The claim was proved, and his Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for Rs. 4,998, with interest, costs, and speedy execution.

A PERJURED PLAINTIFF.

AT the Small Causes Court, on Friday last, Mr. Spencer, who sat in the First Judge's Court in consequence of Mr. O'Leary's absence, caused by sickness, disposed of the case of Sudoba Bhavanji v. Tatia Nursuji. Mr. Nusservanji appeared for the plaintiff, while the defence was conducted by Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham, vakeel High Court.

Mr. Nusservanji, in stating the plaintiff's case, said that Sudoba and Tatia being intimate friends, the latter applied to the former for a loan of money. Plaintiff, therefore, on the 12th April 1870, procured from a Marwaree, by name Munna Akha, a loan of Rs. 700 for the defendant, and himself stood surety for the repayment of it. A note of hand, joint and several, was passed to Munna Akha, signed by both plaintiff and defendant. On the 6th July 1870, his client, Mr. Nusservanji continued, paid Munna Akha Rs. 716, being principal and interest, due on the said note. The plaintiff now claimed that sum, together with Rs. 48-1-6 on account of interest from date of payment of the loan, and Rs. 24-9-6 on account of sundries supplied by plaintiff to defendant. These three items, with Rs. 7, the cost of a solicitor's notice served on defendant, made plaintiff's claim Rs. 795-11-0, for which the present action was brought. Mr. Nusservanji then read the correspondence that had passed between the parties regarding the claim.

His Honor—What are these sundries? They are not specified. I will, therefore, strike off the item.

The item of Rs. 24-9-6 was accordingly struck off.

Mr. Vishnu, in defence, admitted the defendant's signature on the note of hand, but denied that the plaintiff had procured that loan for the defendant. The whole transaction was plaintiff's own, and his client's signature was procured on the note by the plaintiff under peculiar circumstances, which would be fully disclosed when his turn came.

The plaintiff Sudoba, examined by Mr. Nusservanji, said—Defendant was once my intimate friend. In April 1870, he applied to me for a loan of money and said he wanted funds to carry on his trade. He deals in dry hay. I took him to Munna Akha's shop. I had money dealings with this Munna. I procured from him a loan of Rs. 700 on the plaintiff. Munna advanced the money on a note now in Court. The Marwaree handed over the money to me and I paid it to defendant. This was done in Munna's shop and in his presence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vishnu—Although I was only surety in this transaction, and defendant the principal, it is not so stated in the note. I asked the Marwaree to to set me down as principal and the defendant as principal. But he said that he did not know defendant, and, therefore, would not take him for a principal. The Marwaree deducted nothing from these Rs. 700 on account of any former transaction of mine. He handed over to me the whole money which I then paid to defendant. I am quite sure that I deducted nothing from this loan. The ornaments referred to in the note as pledged, were pledged at the time of the transaction. They were not already with the Marwaree as a pledge for any previous transaction of mine.

His Honor—If you were only surety in the transaction, why did you put your signature first?

Plaintiff—The Marwaree refused to accept defendant as principal.

His Honor—Did you ask the Marwaree to take defendant's signature first and then your own, to show that you were surety, and the defendant the principal?

Plaintiff—No, I did not, because I knew that Munna would not agree to do so.

Munna Akha, examined by Mr. Nusservanji, said—I had advanced Rs. 700 on the note shown to me. It was executed by plaintiff and defendant jointly and severally. Plaintiff paid me Rs. 700 and interest on the 6th July 1870. I think I deducted some money from the loan of Rs. 700 on account of the balance due to me in a former transaction of plaintiff. But I don't know how much I deducted. I shall be able to state the exact amount by referring to my books (witness here referred to his books, and said), I deducted Rs. 348 and paid plaintiff Rs. 352. I have credited plaintiff's former account with Rs. 348 and closed it. These Rs. 348 are thus mentioned in the credit entry in the book:—Rs. 168, due from plaintiff on personal security and two sums of Rs. 80 and 100 each due on an account in which ornaments were pledged. I am quite positive that the whole Rs. 700 were not paid on this note. Rupees 348 were deducted on account of a previous transaction of plaintiff. I handed over the money to plaintiff. I don't know what he did with it. He did not pay it to defendant in my shop or in my presence. I am quite sure of that. I did not shew my books to plaintiff. Why should I?

By His Honor—I had no dealing whatever with defendant either before or after the one in question.

Mr. Vishnu at this stage, addressed the Court that plaintiff's case fell to the ground most deplorably, under the circumstances disclosed by his own evidence.

His Honor—Mr. Nusservanji, it is useless to proceed with the case, plaintiff's statements are directly contradicted by Munna Akha, and the contradictions are fatal. I won't allow the case to proceed.

Mr. Nusservanji—I am quite taken by surprise. Munna's evidence is contrary to my instructions. He appears to have sold out my client.

His Honor—You can't say anything against the witness, unless you are prepared to prove that he has been suborned. Every one of his statements is supported by entries in his books made at the time of the transaction. There is no room for collusion.

Mr. Nusservanji—I have, then, no other alternative but to retire from the suit.

His Honor—I dismiss the suit with costs, and certify Mr. Vishnu's costs.

Mr. Vishnu—Before your Honor proceeds with the next case, may I apply for leave to prosecute the plaintiff for perjury. He has perjured himself in a most deliberate and wilful manner, and ought not to be permitted to escape unpunished.

His Honor—No formal sanction is necessary, Mr. Vishnu. You may prosecute him.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE LLOYD.)

A DISPUTE ABOUT A TEMPLE.

Appaji bin Annaji, appellant, v. Damodhur Timaya Bawa, respondent.

The facts of the case will appear from the following judgment of the High Court:—

The plaint in this case was filed on the 16th December 1863 by Appaji bin Annaji Gosabai against his brother Bhugwuntrav Annaji, who died in the course of the suit, and his widow Savitribace was substituted as a defendant in his room, and nephew Damodhur, son by birth of Lukshmon, second brother of the plaintiff, and adopted son of Timaya the second, eldest brother of the plaintiff. The pedigree—excluding collaterals until we reach the sons of Annaji—is as follows. (Here the pedigree.)

The suit related to the temple of Shri Venkatesh (alias Shri Balajee) at Nassick and its Savasthan, stated in the plaint to be the ancestral property of the family, and to certain alleged moveable private property of the family. The management of the Savasthan was said to have descended from Annaji upon his eldest son Timaya the second, and Lukshmon having died in the lifetime of Timaya the second, to have been assumed by the defendant Damodhur on the death of Timaya the second, by whom Damodur had been adopted, as above mentioned. The plaint *inter alia* alleged that Damodhur, in collusion with Bhugwuntrav, misconducted himself in the management of the temple property, and that the two defendants appropriated to themselves the offerings to, and property of, Shri Venkatesh, the deity, which latter included the revenues of inam villages and surshasans. The plaint prayed that Damodhur should be removed from the management, and that it should be made over to the plaintiff, and also that the defendants should be compelled to give him a share in the moveable private property. It is unnecessary for us to refer to the first decree of the District Judge, as it has been disposed of by the decree of this Court, pronounced by our late Chief Justice (Sir R. Couch) and Mr. Justice Tucker, who, reversing that decree of the District Judge, remanded the cause for retrial, in order that the District Court should determine whether the defendant Damodhur had committed a breach of trust by misapplying, or appropriating, to his own use any part of the funds which were assigned for the service of the temple or the purposes connected with it, and directed that, if the District Court should find that he did so wilfully, and to a serious extent, it should make a decree removing him from the management and giving it to the plaintiff; and further directed, on the admission of the defendants, that the plaintiff should be declared entitled to receive one-half of the revenue, derived from the village of Mallé, subject however to the right of Savitribace to maintenance out of the revenue of the said village, and that provision should be made for her maintenance out of that revenue; and lastly directed that the District Court should inquire what is the value of the moveable property belonging to the family, the descendants of Bapoji, in the hands of the defendant Damodhur, and should award one moiety thereof to the plaintiff.

The decree of the District Judge, made on the 10th April 1869, upon the remand is not very perspicuous; but when considered in connexion with the exhibits filed in the case, and more especially with exhibits 20, 112, and 114, we are able to discover (according to the learned Judge) it would appear that only nine of the villages forming the temple property have been in the possession of the defendant Damodhur, and that the District Judge has substantially found that the defendant Damodhur has not committed any breach of trust by misapplying or appropriating to his own use any part of the funds which were assigned for the service of the temple or the purposes connected with it, and we do not find any such error of law in the conclusion to which the Judge has come upon that point as to invalidate that conclusion. The objection as to the non-production of book for the years 1865, 1866, and 1867, has not, we think, been sustained by the appellant. We are not by any means satisfied that they were not produced. The appellant called for them by a notice subsequent to the remand, and the District Judge allowed the service of that notice on the defendant Damodhur under section 179 of the Civil Procedure Code. The District Judge, in his decrees on remand, says that the defendant Damodhur has produced accounts of the income and expenditure at the temple from the Shake year 1730 to 1799, or about sixty years from A.D. 1808 to A.D. 1869. If the defendant omitted to produce any portion of the books or accounts for that period pursuant to the plaintiff's notice, the plaintiff should at that time have complained to the District Judge, but there is no record that he did so complain. The mere fact that those books may not have been numbered by the District Judge and placed with the papers in the cause, would, at the utmost, be only an irregularity. We do not, however, find that the plaintiff took any objection before the Judge to this omission; and, on the whole, we are unable to lay any stress on the objection as to the non-production of books. As to the moveable family property in which the plaintiff (appellant) is entitled to a share, the burden of proving that any such private property ever existed and reached the hands of the defendant Damodhur lay upon the appellant, but his learned counsel, Mr. Anstey, admitted that the appellant did not give any evidence of any such moveable property having reached the hands of the defendant Damodhur. It is therefore impossible to quarrel with the finding of the District Judge upon that point. It only remains for us to notice the question of costs. We do not interfere with the direction of the District Judge that the defendant Savitribace should have her costs out of the temple funds. We observe that the High Court, in its decretal order of the 26th February 1868, remanding the cause for retrial, directed that the costs, which must mean the costs up to that time, should follow the final decision; that, we think, must mean the decision of the only questions referred by that decretal order to the District Judge, both of which, viz, as to the alleged breach of trust by Damodhur, and as to moveable property alleged to be in his hands, have been decided by the Judge against the appellant. The award to him of the moiety of the residue of the income of the village of Mallé, left after payment of Rs. 100 per annum to the defendant Savitribace, was not then a matter of dispute for the decision of the Judge. He was directed, by the decretal order of the 26th February 1868, to make that award, and the right of the plaintiff to that moiety now appears to have been disputed by the defendants. For these reasons we think that the direction in the Judge's decree of the 10th April 1869, that the plaintiff (appellant) should have his costs out of the revenues of the temple is quite unobjectionable; but as the appellant is very poor, and as the learned advocate and pleader for the respondent Damodhur do not object to the following order as to costs, we think that the appellant ought not to be required to pay any costs except the costs of this special appeal. We accordingly vary the Judge's decree of the 10th April 1869 by directing that the plaintiff and defendant Damodhur should respectively each bear his own costs up to, and inclusive of, that decree; and that the appellant should pay to the respondent Damodhur his costs of this special appeal. In all other respects we affirm the said decree of the Judge dated the 10th April 1869.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Dewan of Shah Gazee, the Jam of Luss Boyla, who, as stated in our last issue, had proceeded to Kutree the other day, returned to Kurrachee on the 12th instant. It is not known when the Dewan leaves this for Beyla.—*Our Paper*, Sept. 15.

CHANGES AT KURRACHEE.—It is rumoured that Mr. E. T. Beauvais will retire from the service from the 1st proximo, and that one Mr. Millar is to succeed him as Chief Inspecting Postmaster of Sind and the Persian Gulf. We are not aware what appointment Mr. Millar holds at present, nor to what presidency he belongs. A few days ago we heard that Mr. Kinton, who acted for Mr. Beauvais some time ago, on his transfer to Bombay as acting Post master, would be his successor.—*Ibid.*

THE S.S. MULA—ACCIDENT.—We regret to report that Mr. James Barrie, chief engineer of the s.s. Mula, now in Kurrachee harbour, whilst sleeping on the bridge of the vessel, fell overboard, and was drowned at 4.15 p.m. on the 13th instant. Every effort was made to save him, by diving and other means, but without effect. Drags were subsequently used, but the body has not been recovered. The Mula lost her captain also at Bushire on the 9th ultimo, he having died of heat apoplexy.—*Sindian*, Sept. 16.

THE VANINGEN CASE.—Nothing further has been done towards the prosecution of Messrs. Lambart and Frere and Sergeants McInnes and Noakes, for criminal trespass in the Vaningen case. As the two officers are still under arrest, pending the action to be taken against them by the civil authorities, we think no unnecessary delay should be allowed. We cannot ourselves see the grounds for a single day's delay in the matter. To keep the parties, guilty or not guilty, in suspense, is unjustifiable.—*Bangalore Herald.*

CONSEQUENT on the resumption by Mr. C. P. Carmichael of the office of Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces, the following police officers revert to their substantive appointments, with effect from the 15th August last:—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Tyrwhitt, Officiating Inspector-General, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police; and Major T. Dennehy, Officiating Deputy Inspector-General, to be District Superintendent of Police of the 1st grade.—*Ibid.*

WE understand that Mr. J. W. Shorer, C.S.I., Judge of Allahabad, is likely to be transferred in the same capacity to Benares; Mr. G. Ricketts, C.B., Officiating Commissioner, Agra Division, reverting to the Judgeship of this station. As, however, Mr. Lind, the Officiating Commissioner, Meerut Division, is about to take short leave of absence, this change will not, we suppose, take place immediately.—*Pioneer.*

THE Home papers announce the death in London of Major-General Michael Willoughby, C.B., formerly of the Bombay Artillery. The deceased officer entered the army in 1820, and for his services at Hyderabad (Sinde) in 1843 was rewarded with a C.B. From this date he was entirely on Staff employ, retiring from the service in 1860, since which year he held the Inspectorship of Stores under the India Office.—*Ibid.*

MR. WADE.—The following is an incomplete sketch of the career of Mr. F. F. Wade, C.B., the newly-appointed Minister at Pekin. He was appointed an ensign in the 31st Regiment in 1830, and sold out when a lieutenant in 1847. In 1852 he was appointed Vice-Consul at Shanghai, sent on a mission to Cochin China by Sir John Bowring in 1855, attached to Lord Elgin's embassy in 1860, appointed Acting Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin in 1861, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in August of the present year. From his conduct during the Tientsin crisis, we fear the appointment of Mr. Wade is injudicious.—*Ibid.*

EXECUTION OF THE UMRITSUR MURDERERS.—The four KOOKAS condemned at Umritsur for killing the butchers there, were hanged this morning at the jail. The order arrived at Umritsur last night. The execution passed off quietly.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Sept. 14.

A VOLUNTEER CAMP OF EXERCISE AT LAHORE.—It has been agreed by the officers of the Lahore Volunteers to make arrangements for holding a Camp of Exercise in the vicinity of Lahore for about a fortnight in January. The camp will be conducted on the strictly principles of military practice. It is hoped that Government will permit some help to be afforded by the military department, and also that some small concessions regarding leave and office hours may be made in the various offices as was done on a former occasion. The rifle matches will take place in the end of the first week, and the last night in camp will wind up in the way peculiar to the British under all circumstances.—*Ibid.*

BISHEN SINGH'S ASHES.—A rather unnecessary fuss seems to have been made about Bishen Singh's ashes. Kookas care a little about the body after death. They hold that after the soul has left the body, the body requires no more attention, and may be put out of sight in any way convenient. As in this case, they feast, give sweetmeats, and read the Granth incessantly when one of their sect is about to die, and after he is dead they read the Granth day and night, relieving each other at the task for thirteen days, after which they give a feast. Bisben Singh's Granth, which was to be sent to the Gooroo, is now lying in the Kooka temple in Lahore, and read by the men of his sect, who are thus perforce paying his obsequies. His ashes, which were only given up on condition that there should be no demonstration by the relatives, were committed to the Ravee yesterday by his son, who has taken the remaining bones to Hurdwar, according to *Hindoo*, and not Kooka, fashion. We are assured that it is quite a mistake to fancy that Kookas would care to preserve the ashes or bones of anybody for any purpose whatever.—*Ibid.*

SIMLA RACES—1871.

THE autumn meeting will take place at Anandale on Tuesday September 26th, Thursday 28th, and Saturday 30th.

STEWARDS:—Major the Hon. E. B. Bourke, Col. Hugh Gough, Col. James, C.B., Major J. Parsons, Depy. Comr., Major Brownlow, H. M. 72nd Highlanders, Capt. Morton, A.D.C.; J. W. Alexander, Esq., Hon. Secy.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—"The Elysium Stakes."—For galloways 14 hands, to carry 10 stone 7 lbs. 5 lbs. allowed for every inch under. The winner to be sold for Rs. 500. Entrance Rs. 20. Rs. 100 added. ½ mile.

2ND RACE.—"Simla Derby."—Rs. 150 from the fund. For all horses. Calcutta weight for age and class raised 14 lbs. The winner to be sold for Rs. 1,200. Entrance 2 G. M.; 1 G. M. extra for starters. R. C. and a distance.

3RD RACE.—"Lilliput Stakes."—For ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 10 stone 7 lbs. 3 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. The winner to be sold for Rs. 400. Entrance Rs. 20. Rs. 100 added. ½ mile.

4TH RACE.—"Welter Stakes."—For all *bona fide* ghoonts. Catch weight over 12 stone. Gentlemen riders. Entrance Rs. 10. Rs. 50 added. ½ mile.

2ND DAY, THURSDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—"The Parade Stakes."—For all *bona fide* untrained chargers. Weight for age and class raised 21 lbs. Entrance Rs. 20, Rs. 150 added. ½ mile. Gentlemen riders.

2ND RACE.—"The Tom Thumb Stakes."—For all ponies 13 hands and under. 13 hands to carry 10 stone. 10 lbs. 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. ½ mile. Entrance 1 G. M., Rs. 50 added.

3RD RACE.—"The Merchant's Cup."—Value for all horses. Weight for age and class raised 21 lbs. The winner of the Simla Derby to carry 10 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 32. R. C. and a distance.

4TH RACE.—"The Scramble."—For all ponies that have never won a race. 13-3 to carry 11 st. 5 lbs. allowed for every inch under. Entrance Rs. 20, Rs. 60 added. ½ mile.

5TH RACE.—"The Tallyho Stakes."—For all backs, 11 stone each. The winner to be sold for Rs. 400. 5 lbs. allowed for every Rs. 50 decrease in valuation. Gentlemen riders. Entrance 1 G. M., Rs. 100 added. ½ mile.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—"The Ladies' Purse."—A brace leffer

all horses regularly ridden by ladies at Simla during this season. Weight for age and class raised 14 lbs. Gentlemen riders. Entrance Rs. 16. ½ mile.

2ND RACE.—"Handicap for all Horses" that have run at the me

THE BLIGHT OF THE POPPY.

(*Indian Daily News*, Sept. 16.)

We are indebted to the Financial Department for a copy of some important correspondence, relating to the injury to the poppy crop of the present season, by blight. The matter is interesting from several points of view, while its importance, as affecting seriously the revenue of the country, cannot be overlooked. It appears that serious injury was done to the crop in the Behar agency, by the heavy rain accompanied by hail, which fell in the latter part of the month of February and beginning of March last, as also by blight of an unusually injurious character. The Behar Agent reported, that the blight was quite different from that hitherto known in Behar, which, it appears, usually affects only the stunted poppy, when dried by the hot winds of March. "This year," says the Agent, "the finest and strongest poppy has been attacked. It appears to have first manifested itself at the beginning of February, when the leaves of the plant began to wither and turn black, the plant eventually dying. The late-sown plant has perhaps suffered the most severely, whole fields of this having been destroyed; but the damage done to the early-sown plant, has also been considerable, while the portion that seemed to have escaped the blight, has not actually been free from its effects, the capsules of such portions having dried up after two or three incisions, instead of standing four, five, and six, the produce of each incision being at the same time small." As to the character of the blight, the opinions of all the Sub-Deputy Agents show that while in some districts it is well known, it is quite unknown in others. Mr. Masters, from Gya, says that the blight appears every year more or less, but being this year on a gigantic scale, attention has been drawn to it. It is incorrect, he says, to call it blight, *i. e.*, it is not the same kind of blight that attacks wheat, barley, mangoe blossoms, &c., which is called in the native dialect "hurda," but it is what is called "moorka," which commences from the roots, and proceeds upwards, and is favoured by dry and hot weather, while "hurda" attacks from above during east winds and moist weather. This opinion varies considerably from that of Mr. Peppe of Chota Nagpore, who says that he has "never seen this blight before." Mr. Flyter at Monghyr says that "this blight differed very much from other blights" while Mr. Tytler from Chaprah writes, that "this blight, though more prevalent, was similar to that of 1860, 1861, and 1862. Mr. King, from Shahabad, reports that the differences between this blight and that of former years, are *firstly*, that this year, the blight occurred early in February, when the poppy is in its prime; *secondly*, that it attacked all kinds of plants, whether forward or backwards, strong or weak, or sown in strong soils or weak ones; and *thirdly*, that those plants that showed no external signs of being affected by it did not, under the most favourable circumstances, yield more than two-thirds of their usual produce, whereas the only blight hitherto known is that which occurs in March by the premature setting in of a hot westerly wind, which affects only the late sown, poor, and stunted plant, of which the quantity is inconsiderable. Mr. King's diagnosis may probably be accepted as most valuable. So much for the character of the blight. The history of the proceedings taken by the Government under these circumstances, is interesting, and we propose to take a glance at its outlines.

On the 20th of April last, the Board of Revenue communicated the facts regarding the blight to the Government of Bengal, and no time seems to have been lost in informing the Government of India of the disaster. But it is nowhere explained how it was that the Board took cognizance of the matter so late as the end of April. There is no doubt that the first appearance of the blight was in January. At Gya, for instance, it showed itself to the initiated during that month, and its most decided manifestations were from the middle of February to the end of March. Not only, however, was there this delay in communicating the facts to the Supreme Government, but it appears that scarcely any steps were taken by the cultivators to arrest its progress or find out its cause. The information given by the Sub-Deputy Agents throughout the districts on this head is remarkable. All of them say, that no steps were taken to check the blight, and most of them say that this was owing to the belief that nothing really could be done. It will strike any reader of this official correspondence, that the ignorance of the cultivator and of the department in this matter is excusable. The blight in a mild form has been known for years before, and yet it appears (now that it has assumed gigantic proportions) that no one can tell exactly what it is, or how it is caused, or what is its remedy. But the crisis has forced Government at last to investigate the matter. It was discovered that the blight extended to the Benares agency, and indeed to most of the districts in the North-West Provinces and Oude. Considerable damage was done every where. Whole fields were destroyed. Measures were now taken to get the best scientific opinions, as to the nature of the blight, and it was suggested that blighted plants should be submitted to microscopical examination. In the month of May the Supreme Government directed that full information should be obtained from every Sub-Deputy Agent, in all the Agencies, regarding this blight, and accordingly the following questions were circulated and answered:—(1) whether the blight appeared in all parts of his sub-division; (2) whether the blight appeared at the same time wherever it did appear; (3) in what month or part of month did the blight appear; (4) what kind of weather preceded the appearance of the blight; (5) did the blight differ from previous blight; if so, in what respects; (6) was this blight confined to any particular kind of ground; (7) was the blight more developed in high ground or in low-ground, in land sown early or in lands sown late; (8) had more or less irrigation anything to do with the extent and effect of the blight; (9) what do the people attribute it to; (10) what is your opinion about it; (11) was the blight accompanied with any unusual number of insects in the poppy fields; (12) were any steps taken to check the blight by the cultivators; if so, what; (13) give dates of any previous blights in your subdivision, and state the effect of such blight on the produce; also, if you can, what kind of weather preceded such blights; (14) state whether this year's blight has been more or less in the old lands, or in the new lands, to which cultivation was extended this year; and (15) give any information which you may possess on the subject of this blight? To the answers which were elicited by these exhaustive interrogatories, we shall probably more fully refer in another article. Meanwhile we notice that instructions were sent to the Agent of the Governor-General in Central India to procure a supply of selected seed from Malwa; and the Foreign Department was instructed to procure in time for the next sowings a supply of poppy seed from Persia, either through Her Majesty's envoy at Teheran, or through our own Political Officers in the Persian Gulf, the seed to reach Gazeepore and Patna early in September. A telegram was also despatched to the Secretary of State in the following words—"Please procure in Turkey, and send out as soon as possible overland, two hundred weight poppy seed for trial in Bengal." Four days after the despatch of this telegram, however, another was sent countermanding the supply, the Government having learnt from Mr. T. W. Sheppard of the Benares Agency that Turkey poppy seed had already been tried in the Gazeepore district, and had failed. From subsequent correspondence it appears that, as an experiment, the Government thought it advisable to have an interchange of seeds from one district to another, and instructions were accordingly sent to the several Agents. The Board of Revenue then procured specimens of blighted plant, from Patna, Shahabad, Tirhoot, Tehta, Hajeepore, Gya, Bettiah, and Chupra, and forwarded them to the Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens for scientific report. This report, we presume, has now been received by the Government, and we trust it will be made public without delay.

AN INDIAN IDEA OF "HOW WE LOST INDIA."

The *Nur-ul-Akhbar* attacks the communicated article headed "How we lost India," which appeared in the *Pioneer* of the 11th August. The writer begins with expressing his surprise that whimsical and preposterous statements, which can have no other effect on the ignorant public than to lead them to entertain doubts as to the power and greatness of the British Government, should often find place in English newspapers, and that their editors should abuse the liberty of the Press by inserting alarming news, which is not only useless, but lowers the prestige of Government in the eyes of its subjects. One such statement appeared in a late number of the paper just referred to, where an idle discussion was started as to the state of India under Russian rule. But a still more ridiculous statement has now been inserted by Mr. H. W. S. in the columns of the *Pioneer*, probably with the object of warning Government to be on its watch and to set about strengthening its fortifications and increasing the numbers of its forces. As Government is fully awake, such warnings are unnecessary. On the contrary, they have an evil tendency and work much mischief for reasons just pointed out, and it would therefore be well if Government prohibited their publication. That Englishmen should stoop to invent chimerical tales such as the one now in question in their idle hours and give them publicity, regardless of the harm they are calculated to do, is much to be deprecated. The publication, too, of such a statement is no light matter. The editor entirely dissents from the view taken of the question, and would have the statement as follows:—"After the termination of the Franco-Prussian war the Russians took it into their heads to invade Hindoostan. No sooner had their army reached the frontiers of Afghanistan, than the English Government issued notices to the several Indian Chiefs and Princes to bring their contingents into the field. These orders were promptly obeyed, and within a few days each and all of the Chiefs enlisted large numbers of their subjects in their respective states. There came the Ameer of Cabul, at the head of an army of 25,000 Afghan horse and foot; the Maharajahs of Cashmere and Puttiala, who brought in 50,000 and 100,000 troops respectively; and the Nawabs of Bhawulpore and Khyrpore, and the Rajahs of Jheend, Nabha, Kuppoorthala, Mundee, Sakeet, Chumba, Sirmoor, and other Chiefs, each with his quota, their forces altogether amounting to 25,000 European and native soldiers. All these forces assembled at Peshawur, and being ill-provided with guns were supplied with them from the British armoury. In the same way levies assembled at the other principal stations. At Lahore the Maharajahs of Gwalior, Jeypore, Kotah, Boondee, Kurowlee, Ulwur, Bhurtpore, Dhaulpore, Jesulmere, Jhals, and Serohee came up with forces, composed of people of the Mahratta, Rajpoot, Rohilla, and other warlike tribes, numbering upwards of 200,000, together with all the civil and military officers of the station, and a body of 2,000 or 3,000 English troops. At Delhi an army of about 200,000, consisting of the Bundelees and Rajpoots of Marwar, Jodhpore, and Bikaneer, including two or three battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, well provided with artillery and ammunition, was got ready; while an army of 100,000 strong, comprising men of the Baghela and Khattriya tribes of Oudh, together with 40,000 English troops, among whom were large numbers of the men who had rebelled in the mutiny of 1857, was posted in Oudh. His Excellency the Governor-General remained at Allahabad with an English army of 50,000 men, among whom 20,000 were Europeans, besides a force of 20,000 Nepaulese; while the Governors of Bombay and Madras, aided, the former by his allies the Maharajah of Baroda and other Native Princes, and the latter by the Nizam of Hydrabad, remained in their respective presidencies fully prepared for battle. At Calcutta all the English kept themselves in readiness, and numbers of the Rajahs of Bengal proffered their services, which were however declined with thanks, the Commander-in-Chief being of opinion that Bengalees were wanting in bravery and therefore would not form good warriors. It was therefore decided that the ablest among them should be entrusted with the administration of the country, and that a few persons should be placed in charge of the commissariat. A Magistrate of great experience remarked to the Governor-General that police *employés* were very bad, and might cause mischief, to which His Excellency replied that thefts were a matter of small consequence at the time, and that the protection of the country against the enemy's invasion was his prime concern. When news of all these gatherings reached the Russians, and they heard that an army of 1,500,000, comprising the brave and warlike nations of India, was assembled to meet them, their commander lost heart and called together a council of war. Some of the council remarked that the army being composed chiefly of Hindoostanee troops ought not to be feared; while others, who were acquainted with the ancient history of India, convinced their brethren that the Indian tribes which had assembled to meet them in open field had ever been famous for their bravery and valour, and that it was with the aid of forces enlisted from these very tribes that the English had spread their sway over the whole of India. They added that they had read the accounts of all the battles which took place in India between the English and the Hindoos, written by English officers who fought in them, and that from these accounts it was manifest that the English owed their success in all the important battles to native troops, and that it was with their aid they had revenged themselves on the people of Afghanistan. It was further urged that all that Hindoostanees wanted to ensure their fighting well was to have good officers as leaders, and that this point had been well attended to by the English, the various regiments and detachments of Hindoostanees having been placed under the command of picked English officers. In brief, it was determined by the Russian council that the Hindoostanee troops assembled for resistance were not only well fitted to cope with them in India but even to give battle to them in their own country. Alarmed and terrified with these apprehensions and ashamed at the folly of the enterprise, the Russians retraced their steps to their country. The Governor-General on his part felt very anxious as to how to meet the expenses consequent on the preparations made on the occasion. The treasury was empty, and when the poor Hindoostanees were asked to aid, they replied that they were ready to sacrifice their lives in the British cause, but that money they had not. The Viceroy weighed the matter and replied that their statement was but too true, that England had drained India of all its wealth, and that money should be procured thence to be distributed among Hindoostanees, so that they might all be well off. But in the meanwhile (added he) the municipal funds, which must have accumulated to a large amount, may be utilized for the present need."

LAHORE FAKEERS.

With all these preparations afoot we are surprised to hear that a number of residents have resolved themselves into a mutual defence society, the members taking turn and turn about in patrolling in the vicinity of their residences. Now we think this is hardly necessary. The Volunteer force, which is pretty strong in point of numbers and tolerably well disciplined, is more likely to afford protection to the station than a few individuals acting by themselves. We would advise the individuals in question to join the corps at once, from what we have heard, although quiet, the corps is not idle or unobservant of the "signs of the times."

Notwithstanding the recent outrage by a Fakeer on the person of a Government official in the execution of his office, we have neither seen nor heard of any attempt to remove the disgusting scoundrels from their accustomed haunts. Their principal place of resort under the peepul trees near the Tuxalee gate, has been considerably curtailed by the improvements instituted by Major Davies, who, unfortunately, was not allowed to remain long enough in Lahore to make other similar improvement. Another place of resort is Ruttun Chund's tank, where can be seen as choice a lot of loafing imposters as one could desire. We might ask those who ought to answer the question, why these people are allowed to carry about with them iron tongs three feet long, a weapon seemingly of a peaceful nature enough, but which in the hands of a fanatic murderously inclined, is not to be despised.

The ordinary well-disposed people are sick of these scoundrels, and would be really grateful if they were "improved" out of sight altogether. And a word to the police would do it. But who is to give the word? Not the Commissioner of the division certainly, for he would be hauled over the coals by the Chief Court for his illegal interference with the rights of the subject to do what seemeth good in his own eyes, until he commits an atrocious murder, when it will confirm the sentence which orders the miscreant to be hanged. But the miscreant is not hanged after all, for the Lieutenant-Governor exercises his prerogative of mercy, and the scoundrel is awarded a term of imprisonment to be again let loose upon society to wreak his revenge on it in return for the mercy which has been extended to him. There are at this present writing two as fierce looking and truculent savages as may be seen out of Bedlam located near the Tuxalee gate, scowling at the passers by, and as ready, we believe, on the slightest provocation, to kill, slay, and destroy as their worthy confere in the recent assault; but no notice is taken of them, and the ill-looking scoundrels grow bold in their seeming immunity from the operation of the law. If a poor devil of a workman only looks crooked, the police walk him off to the Thana, but the sanctified Fakeer must not be interfered with, because he might, could, or should be of political importance, or, as it might be put, political humbug.—*Lahore Courant.*

ASSAM.

(*Pioneer.*)

Our Calcutta correspondent told us a few days ago that there had been a slight earthquake in Calcutta, but that as yet no one had put it down to Mr. Campbell. We are beginning to believe that everything in Calcutta for some months past has been done, or undone, by Mr. Campbell; he has sat on the Board; he has made aspiring baboos take to equestrian exercises; he has disappointed Civilians who thought they ought to have been promoted—but we need not continue the list of his deeds or misdeeds. Probably it was only because he was away in Assam that the Lieutenant-Governor had nothing to do with the Calcutta earthquake. One of the native papers tells us that all Mr. Campbell did in Assam was to ask the caste of a native clerk at Gowhatty; but we learn from Assam that the Lieutenant-Governor's tour has not been wholly given up to ethnological researches, interesting though they may be. His powers of cross-examination have been freely brought to bear on Assam officers and Assam questions. After sticking on a bank in the Brahmaputra opposite Serajgunge, the Lieutenant-Governor stumbled across the settlement report of the Bhootan Doors. The settlement officers in those parts do not affect long reports; the country indeed is new and its people strange; its forests and its timber are said to be excellent; the recent settlement had tripled or quadrupled the Government revenue; but the report said little or nothing about these matters; it did not tell what tenures or rights had been recorded, or how the people were to be able suddenly to pay three times the old land-revenue. But Mr. Campbell, it is said, declined to sanction settlements in the dark; he asked for more information, and begged *more suo*, that it might not be given in a tabular form. After consulting with the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, who is one of the most accomplished and experienced Political officers on our N. E. frontier, the Lieutenant-Governor steamed up the river into Assam; and there he inquired into the Assam settlement, a matter which is of course familiar to local officers, but is utterly unknown to any one else. Assam is a province or country where there are annual settlements with the ryots, after the fashion of the old Madras (so-called) *jummabandi* system. Each man's holding is tested yearly; but the revenue he pays per acre is the same from year to year. Two or three years ago the land-revenue rate was doubled all round, and the Assam land revenue jumped from twelve lakhs to twenty lakhs. This was done in a single year, and the new revenue is collected just as promptly as the old. No account of this settlement ever reached the public; and all we heard of the matter was a casual reference in the Budget speech to the increase of the land revenue. The Assam valley, we have always known, is very fertile; and Major Lee's pamphlet told the public some years ago that the land-revenue of Assam ought to be raised; but we never really understood the races or the customs or the tenures of Assam, and we hope that some light may now be thrown on these interesting topics.

The tea-planters in Assam Mr. Campbell found getting on well this year; and so long as the wild border tribes keep clear of the tea-gardens, their interests have nothing to fear. One fertile source of trouble with these tribes used to be the grant of border lands to tea-planters. Of course this was not the planters' fault; they bought or leased good land whenever the Deputy Commissioner would let them have it. The remedy was to prevent lands being granted for tea-planting in tracts inhabited by middle tribes; and the Lieutenant-Governor has now issued supplementary waste-land rules providing against this contingency. The change was indeed simple and obvious enough; it may save us one or two little wars. Talking of raids, we are reminded of the expeditions which are now being hatched against the Looshais and their neighbours. We fear that this little affair will cost ten or twelve lakhs before all is done. The author of Ginx's Baby has, we see from the English periodicals, been drawing attention to the condition of Indian and Chinese coolies in Demerara; and last session Mr. Campbell put some questions about the treatment of emigrant and Indian coolies, and, so far as we remember, no satisfactory reply was forthcoming. It seems that the Indian Government may itself live in a glass house, and so cannot afford to throw stones; for it is said that the Lieutenant-Governor found some of the tea coolies less comfortable than they ought to be. We ourselves believe that the Assam planters and owners are ready and anxious to do what is fair by their coolies, if only they were guided by coolie inspectors armed with sufficient powers.

In former years we used to hear a great deal about the want of roads and public buildings, and the wretchedness of the Public Works Department in Assam. These matters have not escaped Mr. Campbell's observation; and the public would like to hear whether public works have got on better in Assam since the Commissioner has had full and sole control over the Engineer officers. There has been a good deal said and written about making Assam into an independent Chief Commissionership; we do not ourselves see how seven or eight poor wild districts could support an efficient administration and a competent service. Meanwhile, Assam has certainly gained by the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and by the occasional transfer of experienced Civil officers from other parts of the Lower Provinces. But whether Assam is made independent or not, it is certainly very desirable that a little light should be thrown upon this remote province, and that the public should take a warmer interest in its products and its industries.

Mr. Campbell's tour will perhaps effect this.

A young lady went into a music store and asked the clerk if he had "Loving Eyes." He replied, "I'm told so by the girls."

THE ENQUIRY ON THE LOSS OF THE WHITE JACKET.

The *Government Gazette* of 29th instant contains the report of the Marine Board with the evidence, on the loss of the White Jacket on a reef off Rodriguos on the 23rd May last.

The decision come to by the Board is that the captain, the mate, and second mate were all more or less to blame for the loss of this vessel, and the certificate of the captain is suspended for 18 months, that of the second mate for six months, and the mate is severely reprimanded.

This punishment is not too severe for the loss of a large vessel and cargo in fine weather, and when the position of the vessel was well-known and land was in sight. We go further, and add that if the Board firmly believe that the captain was intoxicated when the accident happened, the sentence was an exceedingly mild one.

The Board says "there is *little doubt*" that the master "was intoxicated" when the vessel ran on the reef. If this implies that he was intoxicated, we must refer to the evidence, and we are obliged to confess that there is not sufficient proof to satisfy us that the captain was intoxicated *before* the vessel went on shore.

The chief mate says the captain "was quite sober at the time; considers the captain a sober man," "appeared to have all his senses about him and gave such orders as he thought necessary."

The second mate says "he appeared to be somewhat fresh but had all his senses about him; does not consider the captain a sober man."

Peter Basset, seaman, says "he appeared to be sober; he was drunk the following day; had never seen him more than fresh at other times."

Henry McKenzie, another seaman, says he never saw the captain worse for liquor.

The only evidence to establish the assertion in the report and which does not corroborate the above statements is that of E. Lawson, steward of the White Jacket, who said he "believes the captain was not sober up to the time (perhaps it would have been more correct to have said at the time) of the vessel striking; had occasionally seen him the worse for liquor."

It is true the magistrate of Rodrigues, and a police corporal who accompanied him on board, after the accident declare in writing "that they found the master intoxicated and incapable of attending to his duty, and that he remained in the same state for more than two days after losing the vessel." The Board adds, "*to this* the loss of the vessel was probably mainly due." The Board does not mean, yet it seems to say, that the wreck was due to the intoxication of the captain during the two days after it had taken place. The magistrate does not declare that the captain was intoxicated when the accident occurred, yet the Board evidently receives the magistrate's declaration as if he had said so. *To this*, they say, the loss of the vessel is mainly due.

We do not wish to be hypercritical, nor do we imitate special pleaders when we say that the only evidence to lead the Board to infer that the captain was intoxicated at the time of the accident is that of the steward who said "he believed the captain was not sober up to the time of the vessel striking."

In presence of the evidence to the contrary—the declaration of the magistrate only relating to the state of the captain some time after the event—we confess we should have hesitated to declare on such doubtful testimony that the accident was mainly due to the intoxication of the captain. That it was principally the want of foresight, of proper care and attention on the part of the captain is evident, but it is very probable that in presence of such a deplorable misfortune the captain might have resorted to drinking to drown the bitter reflections that must have traversed his mind when he saw the extent of the loss he had caused. He admits that then "in despair he took more than he ought to have done." We look upon the punishment as one which was well deserved, but losing the vessel without intoxication, but if the fact of intoxication had been clearly proved it would not have been too much to have extended the suspension for a longer period. But we do not consider the Board was justified in grounding their decision on the intoxication of the captain.—*Commercial Gazette.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Liverpool.

1258 Callirhoe, Irwin—Edward Bates & Co.
1391 Canute, Quin—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1122 Pericles, Cohil—Parsheon & Co.

For Persian Gulf.

363 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—C. Rowjee.

For New York.

1091 Nonpareil, Johnson—Gas Co.

For Penang and Singapore.

535 Kate Swanton, Nacoda—Shaik B. Allum.
705 Phettee Allum, Rowe—H. A. Noormomed.

For Rangoon.

540 Annie, Baker—Wallace & Co.
354 Migrator, Logan—Wallace & Co.

For Zanzibar.

582 Sulleman Shaw, Nacoda—J. Sewjee.

NOT FIXED.

1693 Adelaide, Arcus—Owen & Okell.
537 Alice Ritson, Matches—H. E. Sedick.
435 Blencathra, Doran—The Captain.
876 Copenhagen, Cowie—Stenhouse & Co.
879 Dora, Brown—The Captain.
1787 Enoch Train, Lane—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Stewart—Edward Bates.
1166 Glencora, Aberdin—W. Nicol & Co.
1181 Lady Rowena, Copeland—Captain.
938 Louisa, Lever—Wallace & Co.
787 Moss Rose, Smith—N. & Sorabjee.
1370 Maria Stella, Cluzean—The Captain.
754 Mystic Belle, Barnham—Tudor & Co.
916 Oxford, Woodward—W. Nicol & Co.
1461 Queen of Nation, Kavangh—W. Nicol & Co.
423 Solferino, Kona—S. Seedic & Co.
722 Sultana, Mason—M. Nusserwanjee.
442 Umooli, Miles—Jeejee & Manockjee.
495 Valkyrien, Edom—F. Nusserwanjee & Co.
589 Winslow, Parto—Captain.

STEAMERS.

Overland Route.

2205 Indus (s), Greaves—P. & O. Co.
1289 Tanjore (s), Johnson—P. & O. Co.

For London via Havre.

795 Ada (s), Thatchell—W. Nicol & Co.

For China, &c.

1066 Avoca (s), Barne—P. & O. Co.

For Genoa, &c.

765 Persia (s), Merello—Volkart Brothers.

For Kurrachee.

350 Martaban (s), Sanders—W. Nicol & Co.

For Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

1400 Oriental (s), Smith—W. Nicol & Co.

Not Fixed.

819 Bagdad (s), Templeton—W. Nicol & Co.
1348 China (s), Perkins—P. & O. Co.
891 Gunga (s), Child.—H. Z. Abadin.
346 Kurrachee (s), Cottier—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

Not Fixed.

41 Esperance, Nacoda—L. Pranjeewan.
310 Fattey Sooltan, Nacoda—H. J. N. Mouned Cader.
827 Fez Rabance, Nacoda.
1287 Khodabux, Nacoda—S. M. A. Latiff.
204 Letitia, Nacoda—H. Thawar.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
309 Clyde.
472 Dagmar, Ensor—Steam Tug.
1060 Dalhousie, Hewett.
Dryad, Paxson.
4173 H. M. Jumna, Richard—R.N.
661 Earl Canning.
654 Lord Elphinstone (s).
464 Lynx, Keats.
2137 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
308 May Frere—Yacht, Warner.
523 Quangtung.
577 Sir John Lawrence.
408 H. M. Shah.
Teazer, Bloomfield—R.N.

Squire W— was very fastidious in his notions of propriety. At weddings and funerals he was quite officious, and very particular that everything should be done decently and in order. In due time he was taken ill—fatally so—and relatives and friends were gathered round his bed, sad and weeping. One of these, more thoughtful than the rest, asked the departing squire if he would like to have a clergyman call in to pray for him; to which he replied; "Well, yes; I think it *would* be appropriate."

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premiums may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian Rates insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Bombay. Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
ESERVE FUND.....£ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
On London—6 months' sight.....1s. 11 3/16d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand.....1s. 10¾d. "
On Paris—6 months' sight.....243 Francs.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at two per cent. on minimum monthly balances.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
Interest at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th September 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
BRANCHES.
Bombay. | Calcutta.
Kurrachee. | Madras.
Lahore. | Agra.
Hongkong. | Shanghai.
Edinburgh.
LONDON BANKERS—
The Bank of England.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 5 per cent. per ann., subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
At 4 per cent. ditto 6 ditto ditto
At 3 per cent. ditto 3 ditto ditto
Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
Sales and Purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.
Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.
All Drafts or Remittances forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
Bombay, 16th September 1871.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.
Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.
A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.
Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.
Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.
One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."
The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.
The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."
A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former res dence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.
One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.
For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.
Apply to NANABHOY JURAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, THREE LOCOMOTIVES in excellent order, made expressly for use in India and admirably adapted for working branch lines. They are tank engines with 4 wheels, 3 ft. 6 inches diameter, coupled. They have 10 inch diameter cylinders, with an 18 inch stroke; the fire-boxes are copper; the tubes, brass; wheel base, 5 ft. 9 inches.—Apply to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

BOX WOOD
IN BLOCKS OF VARIOUS SIZES.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.
SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.
JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 16, and 18 Carat Gold.
CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.
REPAIRS to Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA.

MESSRS. BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
OF
SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,
Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business
WILL BE OPENED IN
BOMBAY,
ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871,
on the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

JOHN MOIR and SON, ABERDEEN,
Would direct the attention of their Customers to the following New Preparations:—
STRAWBERRIES IN SYRUP for Ices, Omelettes, &c. In this Preparation the fine flavour of the Aberdeen Strawberries is perfectly retained, and the quality will be found unequalled.
MELTON MOWBRAY PIES for Breakfast and Luncheon.
KIPPERED MACKEREL.
CORNED BRISKET OF BEEF.
HOME FRUITS IN SYRUP.
SMOKED SAUSAGES.
J. M. & S. are now sending out their Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits of this Season's Preserving of very superior quality.
These articles may be had Retail of the best Provisioners throughout the world, or Wholesale at the
ABERDEEN PRESERVED PROVISION FACTORY,
56, VIRGINIA STREET, ABERDEEN.
N.B.—All Tins sent out by us, in addition to our usual Labels, are stamped "J. MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN." None other are genuine.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
Caution against Fraud.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c.; &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have REMOVED
their BUSINESS to
22, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,
By Appointment
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES to insure a speedy Sale.

		Rs.	a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10	0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11	0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14	0
	Fine Super Colours	16	0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16	0
	Fine Super Merino	16	0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4	0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests,